

National controversies are sometimes useful in that they finally bring national unity if the discussion is constructive.—T. M. Wheelock.

# Honolulu Star-Bulletin

HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1915.

SPORTS, CLASSIFIED AND SHIPPING NEWS SECTION

NINE

## LAWMAKERS OF NATION HEAR FRANK STATEMENT OF HAWAII'S NEEDS

### DEMOCRATS MAY PUT TARIFF ON SUGAR FOR REVENUE, SAYS GLASS

Senator Saulsbury Concur With Welcome Statement Made at Dinner Given By Honolulu Chamber of Commerce to Visiting Congressmen—All Guests of Territory Boosters

"Count me one of Hawaii's boosters for life"—a message flashed over the sea by wireless last evening to the president of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, and read at the dinner given by that organization to the visiting congressmen, proved to be a summing up of the feelings of all of the distinguished guests who have been in the territory for the last fortnight.

The message was from Representative R. W. Austin of Tennessee, now on the transport Thomas, bound for Manila, who sent the wireless to convey his regrets at being absent from the dinner. Fred L. Waldron, president of the chamber of commerce, who presided at the dinner, read the message before the speeches of the evening began—probably the most important speeches made in recent years in this territory.

A tariff on sugar as a Democratic measure, a revenue tariff to be sure, but still a tariff which will give adequate and necessary protection to the chief industry of Hawaii, was clearly foreshadowed by men of such prominence in the Democratic party as Representative Carter Glass of Virginia and Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware.

"I think we should put a tariff on sugar," was the unexpected and welcome assertion made by Mr. Glass during a 10-minute speech. "I do not believe in protection, nor in sheltering any particular industry behind a tariff wall. I would gladly do all I could for the good of Hawaii. You would not ask me to sacrifice fundamental principles, and I am opposed to protective tariffs."

But the government must have revenue, and unless free sugar is made a party principle I am going to work for a tariff on sugar—not because it will help Hawaii or any other district or because it will help the sugar growers as a class—but because I think that a tariff on sugar will help to solve our problem of raising revenue.

"Many promises have been made to you by some of us. In matters of minor importance I am sure these promises will be kept, but on the great questions most of us will stick to our party. I want to say to you in all earnestness, however, that anything touching Hawaii that comes before the house of representatives will receive my most careful personal consideration."

"The greatest misfortunes we have in this world are those that never come true," was the significant reminder made by Senator Saulsbury during his discussion of the sugar tariff and the probable effect of free sugar on the plantations in the islands. "But there will be no ruin for Hawaii even if we have free sugar," he continued. "From what I have seen of your men and women I know that you are well able to cope successfully with any set of circumstances that may arise."

Senator Saulsbury, who followed Mr. Glass on the list of speakers, made it clear that he, too, favored a tariff on sugar, not as a protective measure, but solely for the sake of revenue.

"A rose by any other name will smell as sweet," was the quotation which Representative James H. Mann used in referring to the stand of the Democrats on the sugar question. "Oh, they are coming around," said Mr. Mann. "You do not care and I do not care what they call their tariff, whether a protection measure or a revenue measure. But let me assure you of one thing—you shall have a sugar tariff, and it will be a protective tariff at that."

Mr. Mann considers the Hawaiian islands as the key to the mastery of the Pacific Ocean, and as essential to the protection of the west coast of the mainland.

"Japan and the United States will get along, I have no doubt of that," he declared, "but these islands must be made as nearly impregnable as possible, for who can see what the future may bring. China, with her 400,000,000 people may awaken, may realize her wealth, her strength, and when she does so she may become restive and feel the need of a wider domain for her crowded millions."

It was 8 o'clock when the guests and hosts filed into the dining room of the Moana hotel. Places had been laid for 220 persons, and every seat was filled. A long table had been placed across one end of the dining room, at which sat most of the speakers, and longer tables stretched lengthwise down the large dining room. There were no lavish decorations, but the tables were banked with maidenhair fern. The only touch of color came from the balcony where hung the United States and the Hawaiian flags.

Fred L. Waldron, president of the Chamber of Commerce, presided in the center of the speakers' table.

On Mr. Waldron's right sat Senator Warren of Wyoming, and then Governor Pinkham. On the president's left sat Senator Overman of North Carolina, and then Delegate Kuhio. Others at the head table were Chief Justice A. G. M. Robertson, Hon. A. A. Jones, assistant secretary of the interior; Admiral Moore, Senator Saulsbury and L. A. Thurston.

The diners stood while the band, stationed outside, played "The Star Spangled Banner." Music during the dinner was furnished by a Hawaiian orchestra stationed in the balcony.

The only formal toast of the evening, "To the President of the United States," was proposed by Mr. Waldron and then followed Governor Pinkham's address, which will be found in full on another page.

L. A. Thurston ably summed up the case for Hawaii in a 50-minute address during which he put clearly and forcibly before the visitors many of the most urgent problems facing the territory in the solution of which congress can help.

First of all, said Mr. Thurston, he wanted to draw to the attention of the visiting congressmen certain important matters having to do with the 4000 United States troops stationed on the island of Oahu.

First, a large proportion of the troops here were not decently housed. Of the 5500 men on this island there were about 4000 not properly taken care of as far as quarters were concerned.

The second cause for discontent among the soldiery here was the establishment of the colonial resident system whereby certain organizations would be kept here permanently. It meant that soldiers who wanted to stay by their regiments and yet wanted some day to get back to the mainland, had to transfer to other regiments to get out of the islands.

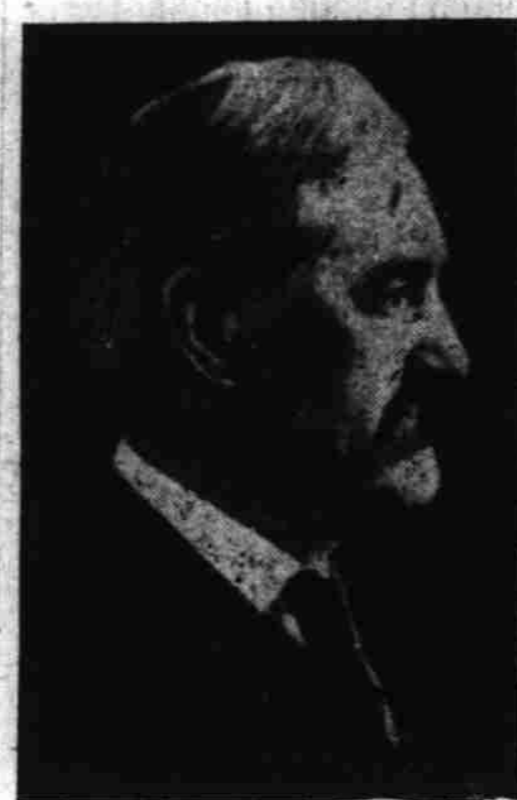
The third cause for discontent among the military here, declared Mr. Thurston, was the fact that the soldiers were not allowed to wear civilian clothes when off duty. They were proud of the uniform, of course, and the people of Honolulu were proud to have the men of the uniform here. But it was one thing to be proud of wearing the uniform and another to be compelled to wear it all the time.

Next the speaker placed before the congressmen the long considered proposition of making Kilauea volcano a national park out of the wonderful active volcanic region on the island of Hawaii. He said the idea was to set aside the two greatest active volcanoes on earth—Mokuawewe and Kilauea on Mouna Loa, Hawaii. The cost, said the speaker, would not be more than \$50,000 on the outside. Also, said Mr. Thurston, Hawaii hoped to see Congress take hold of the matter of scientific research connected with this volcanic region.

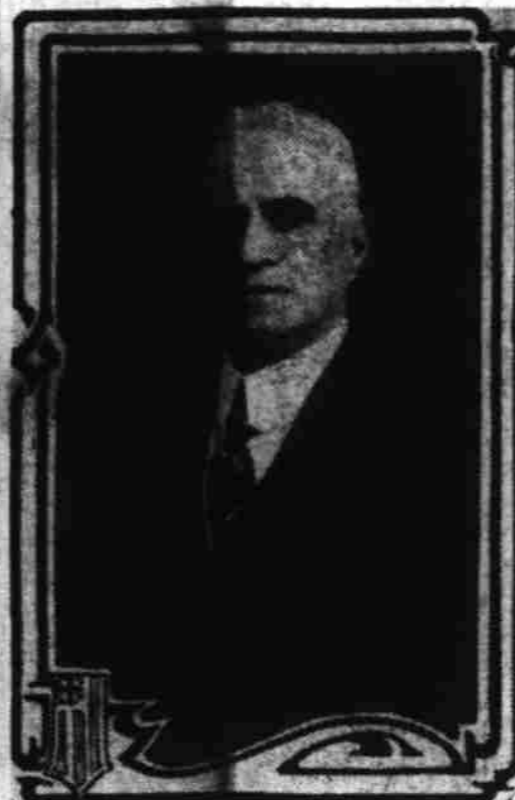
The coastwise shipping law was another matter on which Mr. Thurston wished to speak. Under the proposition of the people of these islands not being allowed to travel between here and the mainland on any but ships flying the American flag, great hardship was inflicted on the territory.

In regard to the sugar tariff, Mr. Thurston said that he did not propose

### Some of the Speakers at Chamber of Commerce Dinner



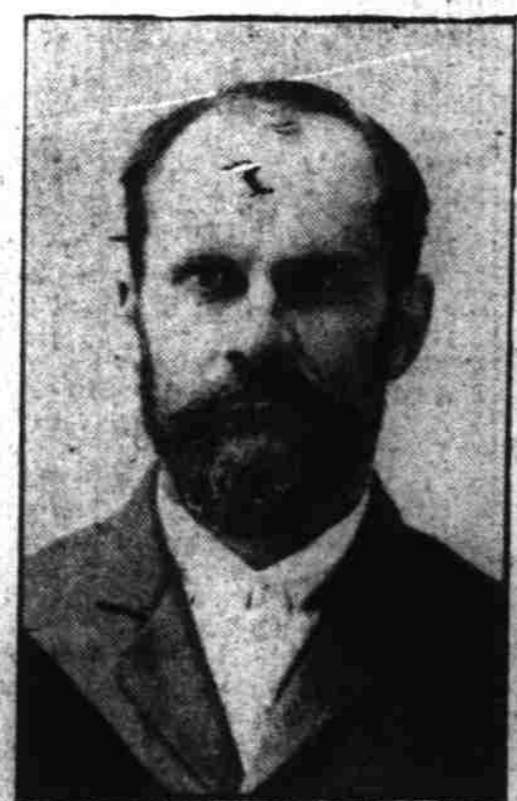
SENATOR A. B. CUMMINS.



GOVERNOR L. E. PINKHAM.



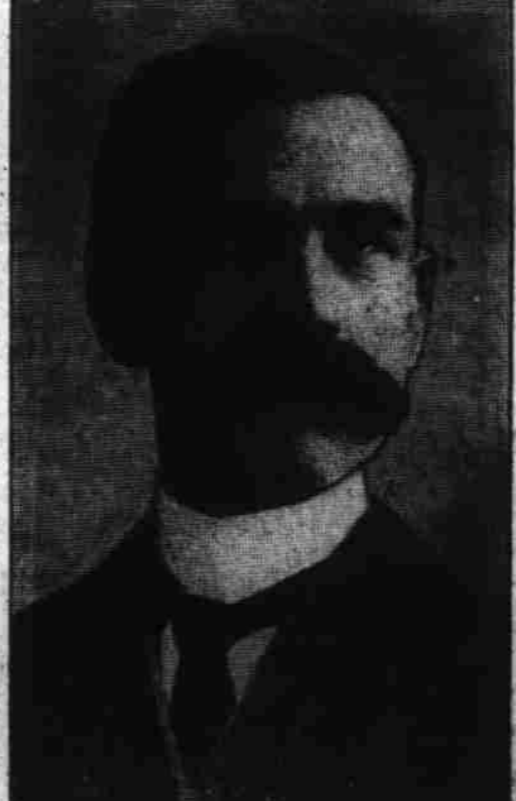
SENATOR LEE S. OVERMAN.



L. A. THURSTON.



REP. CARTER GLASS.



SENATOR REED SMOOT.

to ask Congress to change the law especially for the benefit of Hawaii; he did not ask that special legislation be enacted for 200,000 people as against the welfare of 100,000,000 people but he believed that it would not have to be a matter of special legislation, but that the congressmen would merely have to look at the sugar question from a broad national standpoint. First, the country at large needed the revenue that would be obtained from the duty on sugar, and second, if Hawaii couldn't live under free sugar there would be no chance of the industry in the mainland states remaining alive, for Hawaii could raise sugar cheaper than it could be raised in Louisiana or elsewhere in the United States.

Senator Lee S. Overman of North Carolina emphasized the point that Congress had but one attitude toward Hawaii—to give her a square deal. "We shall be glad to help where we properly can help, but many of your problems you must work out for yourselves," he said. "Congress may be counted on to help in every way possible in the matter of defenses, in founding a national park, in agricultural experiment work, and the like."

Representative George W. Fairchild of New York declared the people of Hawaii had made a great move in bringing the congressional party to the islands where they could see for themselves the magnitude of the sugar industry, and learn at first hand of conditions. He then told a little story on Senator James of Kentucky, who has always maintained that after the six days of creation God was contented, and smiled, and while he smiled he looked at Kentucky. "Senator James has decided that the man who watched God smile was crossed," he said. "That smile was directed not at Kentucky, but at Hawaii."

A stinging rebuke for some native Hawaiians who appear to be ashamed of their lineage was voiced by Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, who also sounded a note of warning on the immigration question. Senator Smoot delivered himself of a cheering prophecy on the likelihood of a protective tariff for sugar, and promised that in the future, as in the past, he would work in the senate for Hawaii, a declaration which brought appreciative cheers.

All Eager for Defense. That the defensive needs of Hawaii are very close to the thoughts of all the visiting senators and representatives, irrespective of party affiliation, was made plain when nearly every speaker touched on matters of military and naval policy for Hawaii. Visits to Pearl Harbor and to the garisons and coast defenses of Oahu have impressed on the visitors the need of making Hawaii a real outpost of the nation, and last night the legislators gave out some of their conclusions, that provide a key to what may be expected later on.

Representative Swager Sherley of Kentucky, who is an influential member of the appropriations committee, which passes on every dollar that is spent for defense in these islands, let it be plainly understood that there was no disposition to begrudge funds for Hawaii's defense. "I am impressed with the wonderful geographic position of these islands," said Mr. Sherley. "It has been

said, and with truth, that the nation that held Pearl Harbor held the key to the Pacific.

"If there has been any shortcoming with the army here, the fault has not lain with Congress. In regard to the fortifications of these islands there has never been one dollar asked for that has not been given. By that I don't mean 70 per cent, or 90 per cent, or 99 per cent, but 100 per cent—literally every dollar that has been asked for."

Representative Mann of Illinois was another speaker who referred to the defense of Hawaii as necessary to the defense of the nation.

"It is easy to say that there will be peace, that there never will be war," said Mr. Mann. "God knows we all hope there never will be, but with the whole world in the midst of the greatest war in history it is idle to say that there never will be war for the United States."

The policy of colonializing the regiments on Oahu, and the regulations prohibiting officers or enlisted men from wearing civilian clothes at any time, came in for discussion by many of the speakers.

While the colonial army plan does not seem to meet with the approval of the visitors, there was very little sympathy shown for the soldiers who want to get out of uniform once in a while, and become plain citizens. The speakers apparently failed to grasp the fact that it is not because the army is ashamed of the uniform that it wants to discard it once in a while, but because it is felt that every man has the right to his own personality and the right to drop his profession and the badge of his profession in play hours.

Senator Robinson of Arkansas said that colonial regiments are not consistent with our national ideals.

"It ought to be the pride of the soldier to wear his uniform anywhere and everywhere," said the senator.

All the speakers who touched on the uniform matter let it be plainly understood that discrimination against the uniform of the army or navy was something unthinkable.

Senator Cummins proposed a toast which all drank standing, "To the Hawaiian people, from the conqueror to the patient, dignified woman who today represents a vanished dynasty."

"Do not count too much on promises," warned Representative John L. Burnett of Alabama. "Those people who promise lavishly are the first to jump and fall in line when the party whip is cracked in caucus."

only the most cordial relations between the Hawaiian and American people."

Senator Robinson said that the army men in Hawaii had much to be grateful for, not the least of their advantages coming in the fact that they were commanded by Maj.-gen. Carter, a true soldier. He was not in favor of discriminating between soldiers here and on the mainland, but could not understand why there should be objection to wearing the uniform at all times. The uniform was something to be proud of.

Delegate Kuhio reviewed past efforts to put Hawaiian problems before Congress and referred bitterly to the "big-headed and stupid" way in which things had "been bungled" at Washington during the hearing preceding the enactment of the new tariff law. "When you go to Washington you have to act through your official representative, and that's me," he said. The delegate also said that he was responsible for the beginning of the work at Pearl Harbor and for the commencement of the fortifications on Oahu.

It was past 1 o'clock this morning before the banquet was concluded with three rousing cheers for the congressmen.

### GEN. CARTER IS SUSTAINED BY SECY. GARRISON

That Maj.-gen. William H. Carter appeared in the legislature in defense of the compulsory military education bill upon a written request, and consequently could not decline to accede to the request, is the information which has been received by Judge A. S. Humphreys in a letter from Secretary of War Garrison.

Shortly after Gen. Carter appeared in the legislature, Judge Humphreys, in a cablegram to Secretary Garrison, criticized the general for his appearance. His protest also was made public through the local press. Yesterday Judge Humphreys received a letter from Secretary Garrison which upholds Gen. Carter. The letter follows:

"With reference to your telegram of March 31, relative to Gen. Carter's addressing the legislature of Hawaii, advocating drastic compulsory military education, I beg to inform you that I have had the matter investigated, and I find that Gen. Carter appeared before the legislature of Hawaii upon a written request, consequently could not properly decline to accede to this request."

"Any statements that he made were in response to questions submitted to him. In view of the facts above stated, I find that the action of Gen. Carter was perfectly proper and I have notified him that such action was approved by me."

### GOVERNOR PINKHAM MINGLES RAPS WITH SOME COMFORTING ASSURANCE

Criticizes Corporation Law as Allowing Stock-Watering—Says He Doesn't Expect Free Sugar to Materialize—Declares Hawaii's Case Has Not Been Presented in Best Manner—Dwells at Length on Needs of Army on Oahu

Declaring that the free-sugar provision of the Wilson-Underwood tariff bill is "not likely to materialize," Governor Pinkham in his address at the Chamber of Commerce dinner to the congressional party last night sandwiched this comforting assurance in with some sharp criticism of Hawaiian sugar men and corporation conditions.

The governor especially rapped, declaring that it allows "stock-watering" freely and that though he had hoped the law would be abolished at the last session of the legislature, it still stands.

He also criticized the anti-free sugar campaign of the Hawaiian planters, and the manner of its presentation at Washington.

He complimented the 1915 legislature on its spirits and achievements and paid much attention to army needs, particularly in camp and fortifications sites and in roads.

The governor said:

"Mr. President, Mr. Secretary, Honorable Senators and Representatives and Members of the Chamber of Commerce:

Vital Problems Presented. "It is with profound appreciation that, through the courtesy of this organization, I am privileged to greet our distinguished guests who legislate for and are the ultimate authority in this great American republic."

"Among the pleasures of this wonderful group of islands, and the gladness of nature and the hospitality of its people, which you have experienced, you surely cannot have been convinced there are to us no tremendously vital problems."

"As governor of this territory, my first duty is to the inhabitants thereof, and that duty, in its first essential, is to present the fundamental facts as to physical existence on these islands."

"The president of the United States, in personal conversation with myself, inquired particularly as to basic material conditions here."

"When the proper time arrived, I directed our agricultural authorities to report on the actual fundamental agricultural facts relating to this territory."

"Their report I transmitted to the legislature in a message, read in person, April 22, last."

"Copies have been furnished every member of Congress visiting these islands, so you are able to realize our peculiar limitations without my here consuming your time."

"By joint resolution of the legislature the governor is directed to forward to the secretary of the interior, and through him to the president, copies of the message, so they may be equally well informed. These instructions have been carried out."

"These islands are not self-contained and the efforts of generations have not yet succeeded in making them even approximately so."

"A community in order to exist must be able to purchase those necessities it cannot produce."

Where Living Comes From. "Ninety per cent of our needs are supplied by the money secured from two items of production, sugar and pineapples, and only 10 per cent from every other source."

"Our reliance for 93 1-2 per cent of our income is on 259,922 acres of land, which produced in the last fiscal year \$38,473,520 and in our most prosperous year \$54,078,680 in cash or its equivalent."

"From September 9, 1876, to January 1, 1915, the United States of America has given the protection of its markets to 9,305,732 tons of Hawaiian sugar expressed by \$287,585,316 in duty remitted or advantaged."

"Except, during the removal of the \$44.80 per ton duty and free sugar, for a period of three and one-half years, under the McKinley tariff, Hawaii has not suffered under any tariff ever in force."

Says Facts Twisted. "For a period of time in the years 1913 and 1914 a temporary world's overabundance of sugar brought the inevitable consequence, to wit, a depression in prices, the effect of which, in these islands at least, has been twisted to suit questionable motives, and has been attributed to a possible tariff condition several years off and one not likely to materialize, as I have repeatedly asserted during the past 16 months."

"From the president of the United States and the secretary of the interior I learned there was an earnest desire to do no injury to the territory of Hawaii."

"They were receptive to any true and specific representations. Hawaii might make and there were two and one-half years in which Hawaii might make them known. These highest officials did very properly resist misrepresentation and discourtesy."

"Believing the proper time had arrived and the methods I have adopted wise, the papers now go forward to the secretary of the interior under the authority and mandate of the legislature."

Hawaii Handicapped. "Hawaii is entitled to have known its transportation handicap, as compared with its great competitor, Cuba, as they both seek the great consum-

ing markets of the Middle West. In shipments by water and rail via San Francisco Hawaii experiences a permanent disadvantage of \$4.75 per ton and via Panama \$6.55 per ton, as compared with Cuba, which handicaps cannot be materially reduced."

"At the present tariff, Cuban basis of \$20.09 per ton, Hawaii is in all equity fully protected."

"I have here and now some advice to give Hawaiian sugar interests and sugar investors and their publicity friends. Learn to be ordinarily courteous, polite, frank and truthful in the presentation of your cause. It is known to your delegate to Congress, and others friendly, that you most inexcusably failed in this particular two years ago. I have sought, ever since I have been your governor, to have you refrain from thus handicapping your cause."

Capitalization Law Rapped.

"Hawaii has been so prosperous it has been reckless, and its financial men have operated under the rottenest capitalization law extant. That law is mandatory in that bonds issued must not exceed in amount capital stock issued and outstanding, thus giving an inference the public is being legally protected, when the reverse is the case. There is no stipulation the stock issued shall have value, for by manipulation it may be wholly wind or water, or both."

"As the operation of this law forced the attention of Congress in the presentation of a street railway franchise extension, it is proper its character be made known to you."

"I had hoped to secure an abolition of the law at the recent session of the legislature and that the Chamber of Commerce would add its efforts, but the law still stands, a present barrier to sound financial organization."

"The assessable valuation of this territory is \$161,187,226, yet in the past few years local investors have submitted relatively enormous losses, the amount of which is known, but which I will not state."

"That old familiar cry of widows and orphans, old age, beneficent and educational and other institutions as innocent holders, and used as a covering for those responsible for exploitation the world over, is not an unfamiliar cry here."

"The fortunes of world events are again pouring relatively enormous wealth into the Hawaiian islands, so, as a community whole, we shall probably escape the logical consequences of our financial indiscretions."

Land Problem Complicated. "The problem of placing as many of our citizens as possible on the very limited area of suitable public lands remaining in government ownership is a very complicated proposition, nevertheless this administration will make progressive attempts to solve it."

"It would not be so complicated if, as a rule, the homesteader desired to cultivate his own land with his own hands to the degree customary in the United States and other temperate zone countries."

"With the example of great owners and lessees before him; with the discomforts incidental to cane raising; with Orientals and some Latins so willing to work the lands on favorable terms of labor or rental per acre, many homesteaders quite naturally believe their comfort and interest lies in occupying the position of small landlords. Corporation methods of organization and operation are familiar to them as are the results. Nearly all are unable to alone carry out the necessary economies of production, hence the great majority seek financial, material and labor aid from the very corporations they seek to supplant."

"This assistance is quite generally accorded. To a certain extent the governor by law must approve every agreement where any government lien exists."

"At present the governor is trying to secure exact equity and I believe the just question is being approached. I believe an equitable and satisfactory basis will be reached."

Business Organization Needed. "The homesteader will have to do his share and many must cease trying to make the government and capital their aiding patrons to the extent of furnishing them unearned support."

"The raising of the products on which this territory depends, and must be highly organized, and operated on strictly business principles, else failure is inevitable."

"That citizens may have every opportunity this administration has absolutely refused to encourage any plantation in the belief they will be permitted to re-lease their lands and they have been positively refused any present concessions. Various individuals are now trying to induce the government to take very premature steps in their behalf. The government positively declines such ill-advised preference."

"The government will not recognize special-interest nor will it out of deference to the rights of the general public, not creditors of the territory, concede any special highly developed and valuable lands."

(Continued on Page Ten)

### Masonic Temple

#### Weekly Calendar

MONDAY—Leahli Chapter, O. E. S.; Stated; 7:30 p. m.

TUESDAY—Honolulu Lodge No. 409; Special, Third Degree; 7:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY—Hawailan Lodge No. 21; Special, Second Degree; 7:30 p. m.

THURSDAY—Honolulu Chapter No. 1, R. A. M.; Stated; 5 p. m.

Oceanic Lodge No. 371; Special, Third Degree; 7:30 p. m.

FRIDAY—

SATURDAY—

#### SCHOFIELD LODGE

WEDNESDAY—

SATURDAY—Work in Third Degree; 7:30 p. m.

HONOLULU LODGE NO. 1, MODERN ORDER OF PHOENIX.

Will meet at their home, corner Beretania and Fort streets, every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. CHARLES HUSTACE, JR., Leader. FRANK MURRAY, Secretary.

HONOLULU LODGE, 616, B. P. O. E. meets in their hall, on King St. near Fort, every Friday evening. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

C. J. MCCARTHY, E. R. H. DUNSHEE, Sec. Thurston said that he did not propose